

DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES

New York, UN sources speak of indignation with the organization over the US administration's efforts to bring into the country for members of the international peace advocates movement, who are to attend plenary sessions in accordance with the agenda of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. UN headquarters sources point out that the administration's stonewalling tactics are a clear violation of commitments entered into by America as the organization's host nation.

S. Shapiro, spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union, charged that the State Department's decision to deny entry to a considerable number of representatives from several countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Australia is a throwback to the worst period of McCarthyism. It is a patent attempt on the part of the authorities to wreck concerted action by anti-war organizations in many countries to support this grandiose international forum, he emphasized.

The action by the US authorities is especially unacceptable since America is the host nation of the UN headquarters and should act as the venue for a get-together of representatives of all peace-loving forces on this planet. Our government, Shapiro noted, should concern itself with the menace of the arms race rather than with the political view of people who demand an end to it.



A love that promises nothing but evil.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

Preparatory non-alignment forum in Havana

Havana. The Cuban capital has become the venue for a meeting at foreign minister level of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries. Nearly a hundred delegations, almost half of which are headed by foreign ministers, have arrived to take part in this major gathering on the eve of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries due to meet next September in Belgrade.

On the initiative of a number of countries, a document is being drawn up in Havana to be presented to the Special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

As Chairmen of the Non-Aligned Movement, Fidel Castro has received a request from the democratic Latin American Unity organization, that an item to the effect that the South Atlantic be declared a zone of peace be put on the agenda for the summit.

The Economic and Political Commissions which have been set up within the framework of the meeting have discussed a final draft declaration presented by Cuba. In their speeches,

many delegates stressed the need to draw attention to the fact that during our meeting in the 70s, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev and I proceeded from the view that this treaty would open up a phase of political détente to be followed by military détente. Our expectations, however, have not been realized and we must therefore make every effort in order to halt the arms race and, more, to reverse it.

Willy BRANDT on the Soviet-West German Treaty

(Continued from page 1)

In view of this, I would like to draw attention to the fact that during our meeting in the 70s, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev and I proceeded from the view that this treaty would open up a phase of political détente to be followed by military détente. Our expectations, however, have not been realized and we must therefore make every effort in order to halt the arms race and, more, to reverse it.

Particular responsibility in this sense is borne by the world super powers. Therefore, I hope that, following the recent statements by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev and President Reagan's most important foreign policy goals, we regard China, as said, as a friendly country with which we have no alliance, but with which we share many interests.

W. Stoessel noted the vital fact that the United States and China had ceased to be adversaries ranging their armed forces against each other. Such mutual interests are important for our global strategy, he pointed out. They maintain our security of alliances and contribute to the stability of the world. China's capabilities of withstanding any challenge to its security, Stoessel stressed, are the United States and China were pursuing close and friendly policies in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and South-West Africa.

San Jose. Led by American advisers, the Salvadoran army has carried out another military operation. According to Venceremos, the radio station of insurgents, the punitive troops staged a mass carnage in the department of Chalatenango where about 100 people from the village of Los Amantes were shot dead in view of their sympathy for the guerrillas. This civil crime forms part of a large-scale offensive by the puppet army which tries to eliminate the national liberation movement in El Salvador. In part in the offensive are more than four thousand soldiers and police.

SWAPO says "No" to Western proposals

London. The South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) rejects the Western put forward by the Contact Group that election to the future Constituent Assembly should be held on the principle of "One Man—Two Votes" and of "One Man—Two Votes" and of "One Man—Two Votes". SWAPO representative to Western Europe, said that SWAPO proposed a Geneva-type conference which all interested parties should take part in order to work out a comprehensive settlement.

We are in favour of speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 on granting independence to Namibia, he said. We are also in favour of the fact that the Western powers and the apartheid government in South Africa are being pushed back to the detriment of the interests of the Namibian people.



The anti-war movement in Austria is gaining momentum. People of all ages are coming out onto the streets of Vienna to protest their firm "No" to the imperialist arms race, and to the United States and NATO's sinister plans to deploy new American nuclear weapons on European soil. These pictures were taken during an anti-war demonstration in Vienna. The poster on the car reads: "NATO missiles threaten Austria".

America and China have parallel policies

Washington. Addressing a meeting of the joint US-Chinese Trade and Economic Council, Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs W. Stoessel declared that the United States regarded its relations with China as major part of its military strategies of confrontation with the Soviet Union both in Asia and worldwide. Strong ties between the United States and China are one of President Reagan's most important foreign policy goals. We regard China, as said, as a friendly country with which we have no alliance, but with which we share many interests.

W. Stoessel noted the vital fact that the United States and China had ceased to be adversaries ranging their armed forces against each other. Such mutual interests are important for our global strategy, he pointed out. They maintain our security of alliances and contribute to the stability of the world. China's capabilities of withstanding any challenge to its security, Stoessel stressed, are the United States and China were pursuing close and friendly policies in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and South-West Africa.

PEOPLE

During World War II, the real role many ancient works of art, and art treasures of national importance from Italy, Austria, Germany, France, etc., decided to try and free the missing items. A list of 1,500 paintings, pieces of sculpture and other valuables was compiled and Silvio sat down and wrote a book based on documentary evidence of their whereabouts. While it was being printed, however, he died of cancer. His heirs, who are now in possession of the book, are trying to help shroud their grandfather's past. "It is undeniable that we will be able to devote much time to your missing papers," the commissioner declared. "We have for more important cases in our hands which, still lie unresolved."

Japan: rich people, poor people

Tokyo. In the 1981-1982 fiscal year which ended on March 31, Japanese monopolies received a profit of 100,000 million yen, and the country's leading shipbuilding companies added up to nearly 100,000 million yen, and those of the Mitsubishi Yawoko, the country's leading arms manufacturer, increased by 22 per cent over the previous year. The profit of 13 major commercial banks amounted to 715,500 million yen, according to Kyodo Tsushin. The monopolists are summing up the past financial year, sharing out dividends and devising fresh ways of exploiting working people.

A different mood prevails in the Tokyo prefecture department, the real incomes of Tokyo's factory and office workers, dropped by 4.4 per cent over the past financial year, which means they had to cut down on food and new clothes, and dip into hard-earned savings.

Science and technology

CHANGING THE PROGRAMME

Bulgarian engineers have developed an electromechanical electronic system KRUIZ for the control of STB brand. With its help, the loom's new operation programme is introduced by the weaver from the work place within 10 minutes when the microswitches are turned on the control board. This saves programme preparation time by about 40 times.

RIVAL OF NATURAL LEATHER?

The main "beachhead" where artificial leather must prove its right to compete with natural one is the footwear-making industry. The latter requires materials capable of "breathing", i.e. letting in the air, absorbing and evaporating moisture without letting it build up. West German specialists sought to secure such qualities by creating a range of "ile" materials. They represent a combination of a textile base with

polyurethane. But unlike artificial leather they do not have a clearly expressed layered structure—the thickness of material is smoothly changing in depth. The process of obtaining this "ile" materials is based on the coagulation phenomena. The gist of the technology is that the thickest particles of polyurethane gel deposited on the thinnest of the base, forming a microporous structure.

NEEDLE HELPERS

The highly efficient equipment of the conventional and automatic sewing machines of the Japanese Juki allows to make as many as 2,000 sport suits per shift. This is achieved mainly due to detachable headpieces and devices. When linked to electronic control systems they make it possible to expand the operational possibilities of the sewing semi-automatic equipment without changing its basic engineering design. Some of the headpieces fold and direct the fabric combining two or three labour-consuming operations, performing them with utmost precision.

AID FOR NICARAGUA

Managua. An Aeroflot plane has delivered medical aid and bandages to the capital city of Managua, a gift from the Union of

the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR to the people of Nicaragua who have suffered heavy flooding.

UPI CHANGES HANDS

New York. After numerous attempts, the E. W. Scripps newspaper chain has managed to get rid of the UPI news agency which for several years has been operating at a loss. It has been announced here that the new owner is the Media News Corporation which was recently set up by a group of American newspapers and TV networks.

According to UPI managers, the agency will retain its old name and there will be no organizational changes to its services.

Recently, UPI position on the world news market has suffered

a sharp reverse, whereas its financial losses have been steadily growing. American newspapers say that over the past five years, there have exceeded 24 million dollars. The cause of this dramatic situation is aggressive rivalry from the more powerful AP and other international news agencies.

OF INTEREST

Rubik's cube and blood pressure

This popular mind-bender — the Rubik's cube — continues its triumphant progress around the world. But recently signals of alarm from several countries, concerning the cube's effect on people's health, have been coming in the earlier enthusiastic comments. Not long ago, a Peking evening paper carried an article asserting that many Chinese cube enthusiasts suffer from nervous disorders, such as insomnia, high blood pressure and even signs of psychosis. Those "fall-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A SLIPPERY AND DANGEROUS PATH

Commenting on Spain's entry into NATO, a PRAVDA editorial notes that in the wake of the well-known domestic changes which had occurred in the country, Spain had had the opportunity of conducting an independent foreign policy aimed at bolstering peace, which would have certainly enhanced its international authority. But now such opportunities were being undercut.

NATO's bloc discipline has often been detrimental to the independence and national interests of states which occupy a back seat in the bloc, the paper points out.

Spain's entry into NATO does not concern itself and the USA alone, the intention being the main exponent of an expanded North Atlantic Alliance, an attitude which it holds to this day. The responsibility lies wholly with those who have acted in contradiction to the interests of European and world peace.

USSR-FRG—10 YEARS OF THE MOSCOW TREATY

Time has shown the viability of and the mutual advantages, accruing from the Moscow Treaty between the USSR and the FRG, writes IZVESTIA. It has shown at the same time that the efficiency of the treaty depends on the goodwill of both countries, on their being ready to give concrete substance to the document signed in Moscow.

Unfortunately, in recent times, there has been a slow-down in political dialogue and Soviet-West German relations somewhat stiffen.

The roots of the complications which have emerged are not to be found in the sphere of bilateral relations. The place to seek them is in NATO's growing aggressiveness, and in the policy pursued by the present Washington administration. The USA is trying to worsen relations with the USSR on purpose in order to have a pretext for the implementation of its unparalleled military programmes including the plan for the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe to strengthen its hegemony in the West European alliance. But should the Federal Republic, considering its strategic position, historical experience, and the genuine interests of its security and economic exchange, allow itself to follow thoughtlessly in the wake of such an adventurist course—the newspaper asks.

AMERICAN PLANS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that under the cover of a mythical "Soviet communist threat" Washington aims to expand its bridgehead in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Information has been received, for instance, of American plans to make use of the Iran-Iraq conflict to create a zone on the border between Iran and Iraq to be eventually occupied by America "rapid deployment forces". Washington had a similar experience in Sinai (Egypt), which it is now trying to make use of in the Falklands.

Thus Washington's plans with reference to the Iran-Iraq conflict are assuming very definite shape, despite the floundering screen under which they are veiled. The Pentagon is dreaming of turning the Persian Gulf into a "Maginot line" of the "free world". It hopes to set up a cordon of neoconservative in the Gulf to check the onslaught of the national liberation movements, the newspaper emphasizes.

WASHINGTON AND PRETORIA ENTER NUCLEAR ALLIANCE

Commenting on the "new" American policy of nuclear co-operation with South Africa, the SELSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper stresses that this course envisages lifting all restrictions on the export of the so-called dual-purpose items to the apartheid regime. In effect, this measure amounts to giving the go-ahead to the practically unlimited delivery to Pretoria of American equipment which can be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Soiling out to achieve nuclear superiority, the American administration is trying to camouflage its cooperation with South Africa by a jiggling of faulty reasoning emphasizing the racialists' "harmlessness" and their singularly peaceful intentions.

In Africa they are very well aware of the aggressive aspirations of the Pretoria regime as well as of the American political hostility to the peoples on the continent. By encouraging Pretoria to build up a nuclear potential, the White House is assuming an enormous responsibility which cannot be shaken off by demagogic statements.



Photo from the magazine Slavenska (Czechoslovakia).

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

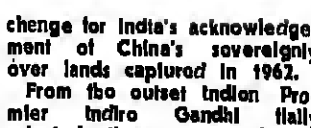
Peking maze in Chinese-Indian relations

The recent second round of Indo-Chinese border talks in Delhi still arouse much international comment. The main question is why no progress has been made since the first round held last December in Peking. In his recent "National Herald" interview India's Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao emphasized in this respect that the talks are so complex that it is difficult to achieve anything approaching a breakthrough.

It is a maze with the solution lying hidden somewhere in the middle these talking part failed to find the way from the peripheral twists to the centre, said an Indian government spokesman after the Delhi talks.

But who is responsible for this maze? It is a fact that the Indian government supported to Peking that negotiations be started over the border issue. They thus showed wisdom and foresight and one can easily understand their feelings over China's 1962 aggression.

What did China offer India



on this issue and what type of policy does the Chinese leadership practice vis-a-vis its neighbour? Let us start off with China's territorial claims to India. As is known, the British colonial era demarcated the borders between the subcontinent nations and neighbouring states in a way that territorial disputes would turn into delayed action mines after they left. Since that time, the Peking authorities have been engaged on a policy of hegemonism and expansionism, claiming nearly 100,000 sq km of Indian territory in the north-east of the country, justifying their claim by saying they disagree with the McMahon Line loll behind by Britain. In 1962, they invaded (and still occupy) around 40,000 sq km of Indian territory in north-western India.

Even in advance of the border talks, the Chinese side unveiled a set of preconditions the so-called Deng package, which boil down to the following: Peking renounces its claims in the eastern sector in ex-

change for India's acknowledgment of China's sovereignty over lands captured in 1962. From the outset Indian Premier Indira Gandhi flatly rejected these preconditions, while the Chinese delegation was reluctant to achieve a compromise at either the Peking or Delhi talks. It was precisely this that created the maze.

In Peking they also talk about zero progress in the talks, but in their own way. No sooner had the Chinese delegation returned from Delhi that "Rongmin Ribao" felt it necessary to announce that China is eager to maintain "good relations" with India, while the Soviet Union is continued discord between China and India and is falling over backwards to achieve it. This is a patent attempt on the part of Peking to cast off its responsibility for making time in the Chinese-Indian border talks, the success of which depends on the normalization of the entire set of relations between the two countries.

A recent Delhi announcement says the talks will continue. The Soviet Union and other nations want them to succeed, since good neighbourly relations between China and India, who account together for nearly one-third of humankind, would be a significant contribution to the cause of peace and security on this planet.

Round the Soviet Union

SIX RESEARCH SHIPS HAVE SET OUT FROM VLADIVOSTOK CARRYING SOVIET SCIENTISTS ON AN EXPEDITION TO THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS. Their aim is to study the formation of hydrometeorological conditions depending on seasonal atmospheric changes. The results of the expedition's work will be used to compile long-term weather forecasts. The first stage of the expedition will last four months.

AN EXHIBITION, "THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FRANCE FROM PALEOLITHIC TIMES TO THE AGE OF THE MEROVINGIANS," HAS OPENED IN THE RASTRELI GALLERY OF THE HERMITAGE MUSEUM IN LENINGRAD. Nearly four hundred exhibits are on display, including stone slabs depicting animals and people, weapons, and small figurines. It is being held in exchange for the Soviet exhibition, "Ancient Art of the USSR Peoples," drawn from the Hermitage collection, which was a great success in Paris in 1979.

A 15-KILOMETRE PIPELINE BRINGING NATURAL GAS TO THE SETTLEMENT OF FIRYUZA AND TO OUTLYING VILLAGES HAS BEEN BUILT ACROSS A NARROW OORGE IN THE KOPPEL MOUNTAINS BY WORKERS IN TURKMENIA.

NEW STATE NATURE PRESERVES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN THE IRKUTSK REGION. One of them, "Vishnevskiy," has been set up over 50 hectares and on the high-covered spurs of the Snyany Mountains. It is designed to protect brown bears in their dens in winter. Two others — "The Source of the Angara" near the settlement of Lisivichy (Lake Balka) and "Uilya Ployst" in the Northern Kolanga district are to protect waterfowl.

A NEW SHIPPING SERVICE HAS BEEN OPENED BETWEEN THE CAPITAL OF LATVIA, RIGA, AND THE TOWN OF VYBORG. The line crosses the Daugava, the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland. It is the first time that river ships go this far into the north-east regions of the Baltic. Products from Latvian factories are now shipped from Riga to Vyborg, with construction materials carried on the way back.

THE SOVIET IL-86 30-SEATER AEROSUB HAS STARTED TO OPERATE ON REGULAR FLIGHTS BETWEEN PARIS AND LENINGRAD (PULKOVO AIRPORT).

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

STOP BURNING OIL

Petroleum today is an essential raw material for the manufacture of plastics, rubber, artificial fibres, detergents and many other products of the modern chemical and petrochemical industries, writes V. Prydurov, USSR Minister of Oil Processing and Petrochemical Industries, in *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

The existing energy fuel pattern in this country is such that half the oil extracted is burnt in boilers and power stations, which wastes energy to all modern principles of running an efficient economy.

The technical facilities of present-day oil industry to switch to a more intensive use of oil. Obviously, a comprehensive programme also has to be worked out in order to achieve a fundamental and systematic reduction in the amount of oil used in energy needs, while substituting it wherever possible for coal, shale or gas.

INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF SIBERIAN SCIENTISTS

The setting up of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has become a major landmark in the life of Soviet science, writes PRAVDA.

Over the past 25 years 25 thousand foreign scientists have visited it, while exhibitions showing the results of

METAL FROM KAZAKHSTAN

In 1981, the Soviet Union produced 140 million tonnes of steel. A considerable share of this metal came from Kazakhstan, and notably from the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of pig iron, steel, and rolled metal are produced annually by this enterprise, which was built in 1970 on the basis of the Karaganda metallurgical plant, launched ten years earlier. Iron ore and fuel deposits (coking coal from the Karaganda coal basin) are close by. The launching of the combine was a landmark in the plan for building up another powerful centre of metallurgy in the east of the country based on iron ore deposits in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

To a great extent it is industrial enterprises like this combine which determine the level of Soviet industry today.

In the photo: steel pouring in progress in a combine workshop.



'KIZHI' AND 'PALANGA' SET ON FOR THEIR FIRST VOYAGE

Two diesel ships of the Avanard shipyards in the capital of the Khabarovsk Autonomous Republic, Khabarovsk, have been given the names of the preserve island Kizhi and the Baltic rest town of Palanga. Each ship is also placed with the word "small". In Karelia itself as well as in other regions of the country there are many small islands with villages standing on their banks. Materials, equipment and goods can be delivered to their destination only by water during the spring flood season.

To extend navigation the Khabarovsk shipbuilders started making small cargo diesel ships of the "Kizhi" type. Two years of tests have shown that the vessels can be operated at depths less than one metre and need no specially equipped pilots.

The small refrigerator trawlers

of the "Palanga" type have large storage capacities while their fish-processing lines are those of the medium-size trawlers. Unlike the latter, however, the new trawlers can fish in coastal shallow waters without reducing for a long time.

Fishing cooperatives from the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have already ordered many trawlers of the "Palanga" type.

FISH HOTHOUSE

A fish hothouse, set up at the Malka thermal springs in Kamchatka, means that young salmon grow at a faster rate.

Putting research work to good use, fish farmers built hothouses and reservoirs for the young fish utilizing the warmth of the thermal springs. Now it only takes five months to gain a normal one-year weight. It has been established that the vitality and survival rate of the fry increases with faster growth.

The utilization of thermal springs opens wide prospects for artificial breeding and for building up stocks of valuable fish. Experiments continue their experiments in breeding the Arvo hester and Lena sturgeon, which are new to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

GREEN SHIELD FOR THE STEPPE

Protective belts of trees are being planted in the steppe, southern expanses of the Khabarovsk Region (Western Siberia) and over hundreds of hectares of the Siberian steppe and of the Khabarovsk Steppe. The saplings are planted by machine.

The idea is to create a self-developing system of afforestation of the steppe along a protective belt along the southern border of the steppe, where giant birch trees and other trees stand 10 metres high and carry trees, which cannot be cut back from an impenetrable undergrowth.

Such afforestation helps a network of field-protective plantations help grain-growers to produce bigger crops. The Khabarovsk Steppe is rapidly becoming a major wheat-growing area. The varieties of wheat produced here are both sweet and valuable. There is a steady increase in milk output. They are also plans to expand sheep husbandry and to make use of the steppe for the purpose of breeding and raising the core to broad waterfowl. The comprehensive programme for the development of agriculture in the steppe includes a system of measures aimed at accelerating the planting of woods.

A MAJOR SUBMARINE PIPELINE IN THE CASPIAN

The construction of a major gas pipeline is currently under way in the Caspian. Its 530 km length will connect the gas field on Baku Island with the mainland. The pipeline, one of the biggest submarine lines in the world, will transport the ever increasing amounts of gas and condensate which are being produced in this region.

The highest speed yet attained in laying submarine pipelines in the Caspian—650 metres of pipe, protected by a concrete casing, per three shifts—was achieved on this project. Quality control is facilitated by floating X-ray installations.

There are over a 1,000 kilometres of Soviet-built submarine pipelines in the Caspian.

its work has been mounted in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Holland, Italy, the USA, Finland and Japan.

Akademygorodok, the headquarters of the branch, has become the venue for international gatherings of scientists which are organized on a regular basis.

The international business community is also well acquainted with the achievements of Siberian scientists. Their innovations and discoveries have been licensed by 15 or so companies. First and foremost, here one should mention the contribution of the oil and gas industry.

Over 60 scientists from the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have been elected members of foreign academies and international unions and 20 have been awarded international prizes and distinctions.

WHAT FORM WILL THE THEATRE OF THE FUTURE TAKE?

Antony Elroy, the well-known Moscow director, adds his views to the discussion of this subject raised by *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*.

When we think about the future, what kind of theatre do we have in mind? Truthful theatre, of course, knife-sharp truth. Without this we would be building a theatre without proper foundations. But everything should be beautiful in art, even in art. It may be a ridiculous and absurd statement, but I, for one, am for beautiful

horror in art, when it is a case of tragedy. What is more, it is essential that art remain childish. Elroy writes. Not in the sense of simplification, but in the sense of a play. Tolstoy's *Fedya Protasov* says he stepped out of his life because there was no play in it. He stepped out of his life because there was no play in it. He stepped out of his life because there was no play in it. He stepped out of his life because there was no play in it.

WHY MEN FALL ILL MORE OFTEN THAN WOMEN

Today it is men who are particularly prone to cardiovascular disease and often in the prime of their life. At 30-40 years of age, writes the Soviet cardiologist, Professor V. N. Orlov, in *VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA*. Why is it that men fall ill so much more often than women?

In the first place men tend to smoke more than women. As a rule, they also have a heavier workload. They are more often required to take weighty decisions. They spend a lot of nervous energy and lead a sedentary mode of existence. Once home, they put their feet up before the box, relaxing with a cigarette.

It men helped their wives more of home, they would improve their health, the professor writes. They would also give up harmful habits such as drinking, eating, smoking, or liquor, once and for all. In other words, one should not overindulge oneself. We all have to remember this, and men above all.

Places to visit

A museum for all tastes

A round-bellied samovar and various kitchenware from the past century, a photograph of the 30s depicting a building with the signboard "Kitchen-Canteen No. 1", a 1780s book, mementos from the first Soviet restaurants and an "Almanac for Gasrooms", printed a hundred years ago are just some of the exhibits on show at the museum for the history of public catering, which occupies ten rooms in a picturesque mansion in Bolshoi Pogodsky Pereulok, in Moscow. There is no other comparable museum in the world, says Sergei Lazorenko, the director. On display begins with a table, a hot spicy borscht sold to those gone by at Russian markets, and ends with the food provided to cosmonauts and that served to athletes passengers.

Albums, stands and display windows introduce us to the history of public catering. From one of the displays we breathe at you from small paper squares, yellowed with age, on which are printed: "Not replaceable lost". These are bread coupons of former war years.

The museum has its own library featuring hundreds of cookery books of various ages and peoples.



Pre-revolution kitchenware.

HOUSES ON A ROCKY RANGE

The construction of a large housing estate has started in Marmansk. It will be the biggest in the city which is situated in the north-west of the European part of the USSR. The housing estate will stand on a rocky range that extends along the Kola Bay from north to south.

The builders are working in difficult Arctic conditions. Every metre of trenches for foundations and engineering communications has to be made by blasts. The road to the site of the new housing estate was also dug with blasts. Marmansk cannot do now with the area it was allotted at the beginning of the century in the narrow valley lying between the range and the bay.

The new estate will house 30,000 residents. To protect them from discomforts of the powerful winds which blow across the plateau rather frequently the architects have decided to arrange the buildings so that they will face the winds mostly with their ancillary premises and loggias of the living rooms. The outer panels are made according to special Arctic requirements. They keep warmth well. Schools, nurseries and shops are all situated within the housing blocks.

In future Marmansk will step over the plateau further and penetrate the surrounding hills. Planners take this into account while developing the transport system, the heat supply and the engineering communications.

DESERT AS MONUMENT TO PAST

An unusual preserve has been set up right in the middle of the Fergana Valley: a patch of desert of one square hectare in size.

This was no whim on the part of the founders of the Fergana Experimental Station of Cotton-Growing, which was established in 1974 when the huge, open spaces of steppe-land first began to be reclaimed. As the fallow lands were put under the plough, they decided that their children and grandchildren should not be allowed to forget what the "land" had originally looked like. A patch of desert was enclosed and no human foot has trodden it since.

The Melodia Recording Company are responsible for the recording of unique music composed 20 millennia ago.

Science and technology

DEEP LAYERS

OF URENGOI DEVELOPED

Having drilled their deepest well in the Urengoi condensed gas fields, in the Tyumen Region, geologists have opened up a subterranean layer at a depth of 4,000 metres.

Now scientists are studying the rock samples. In the near future another ten wells of the same kind will be drilled. This will help to get a better understanding of the famous gas field which at present yields 300 million cubic metres of gas a day, the highest yield in this country for individual deposits.

LET ME HAVE

A LOOK AT YOUR EAR

It only took the doctor two minutes to examine the patient: he touched his ear several times with the probe of a special instrument, keeping a sharp eye on the indicator of an attached scale after which he said, "I advise you to have a kidney check-up, no other deviations have been detected."

Such is the form that preliminary diagnosis takes at the clinic.

the engineering centre for medical and biological problems in the town of Jirgatal, in Tajikistan. There under the guidance of Professor F. Ponomarev, extensive research is carried out on the subject of otic diagnostics.

Active spots on the surface of the human ear receive signals from different systems in the human body. If a person is physically healthy, his ears are "silent". Any disruption in the functions of a human organ produces changes in the electrical conductivity of one of these spots, which can be detected by the portable instrument devised in Jirgatal. Although the information thus derived does not enable the character of the disease to be established at once, it shows in which direction further research should be conducted.

HIGH EFFICIENCY

SOLAR LIGHT CONVERTER

A small-size 200 W solar light-to-electricity converter has been developed at the Physical-Technical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in Leningrad. The "heart" of this invention is a semiconductor crystal on which a beam of solar light, condensed a thousand times by a system of mirrors, falls. The efficiency of this device exceeds 20 per cent. The record set for such solar energy converters, 10 per cent, was set in Jirgatal. Tests will be conducted in Uzbekistan.

Volcanoes found in the North

Regions known for their mineral wealth are rich in volcanoes. Fortunately, volcanoes cannot usually without trace. To locate them geologists in the Arkhangelsk Region made use of advanced technology and of a book, "The Layers of the Earth", written over 200 years ago by Mikhail Lomonosov, the father of Russian science, in which he claimed that "the shores of the White Sea, not unlike a big lake, most probably had rich stocks of minerals."

Searching for rock salt, geologists located a thick layer of volcanic matter, while a detailed magnetic survey brought to light seven old volcanic centres. Six of them were also found in adjacent regions, in the hills and on the lowlands.

Geological layers formed by volcanic activity lie not far from the Earth's surface. In many places basalt and other volcanic rock have already been put to good use: they are used to make drainage pipes and heat-proof insulation materials.



Grace, elegance and beauty were the hallmarks of the ballet dancer, who has just ended in Moscow. It was sponsored by the Studio-62 amateur company attached to the Moscow Teachers' Club. The contestants performed Soviet, European and Latin American dances.

Photo by Maria Shustova

VIEWPOINT

UNION REPUBLICS AND STATE PLANNING

Leonid PEKARSKY, senior researcher, Economic Research Institute of the USSR State Planning Committee

From the very beginning of the building of socialism in our country, one of the most important tasks confronting state economic policy was to equalize the levels of economic and social development in the uniting regions.

State plans provided for higher rates of development to these areas by comparison to the average figures for the country as a whole. As a result, all of the Soviet Union 15 republics now have highly developed industries and advanced agriculture.

Let us take Turkmenia, for example, which, today, is a major centre for the engineering, oil, chemical and textile industries with its products being sold both on domestic and foreign markets.

A single national economy has been built up in the USSR, in which the economy of each republic forms an integral part.

Kazakhstan, for example, has large stocks of coal, metal ore and of other natural resources and an industry developed on their basis. Western Siberia has gas and oil, part of which is supplied to other regions, with the rest being relied on the spot. In other words, every region and republic has its own contribution to make towards the country's economy as a whole.

The development of the Western Siberian oil and gas complex, the setting up of the agricultural and industrial complex in the Non-Black Soil Zone of the Russian Federation, and finally, the establishment of the South Tajikistan, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz and other territorial-industrial complexes — all these are important nationwide programmes, while at the same time playing a part in the industrial and social development of particular regions and republics.

There are also projects of strictly local importance to realize which, however, in beyond the power of an individual region or republic. For instance, the 1,000 kilometre-long Karakum Canal which was built and financed by the state for use by local farmers.

Thus, a single national plan caters for the mutual interests of all 15 Union republics and of some of the country's individual regions. It facilitates the comprehensive development of the economy of each republic, enabling it to build up and to expand those branches of industry which best suit local conditions, while at the same time being feasible from a national and all-Union point of view. Each republic, region and city has its own plans for economic and social development which are naturally geared to the solution of local problems and dependent on various climatic conditions and national traditions prevailing in different regions of the country. Thus, in the Soviet Union each republic works for the entire country, and the country as a whole works for each republic.

